

Canada



Kuopio, 10.X.01 to Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada, received Oct 23 – 01.

United States



Frederikshamn, 10.V.91, to New York, received 5-13-91, with St. Petersburg transit cancel, 20 AIP 91.

Very early usage of the ring postal cards.

Hong Kong



In 1903, there were two routes from Finland to the Far east; by ship via the Suez Canal or by the Trans-Siberian RR. Although this sender requested the sea route, the mail was sent by railroad, via St. Petersburg to the terminus in Chifoo, to Shanghai, then by ship to Hong Kong

Hungary



4 kopek postal card, Tavastehus, 21. III. 01., to Budapest.

4 kopeks was the proper postage for a postal card sent abroad.



This intact double card was used one way from Fredrikshamn, 14 5 92 via St. Petersburg, 3 5 92 and Paris, \_ ,5, 92 to Valencia - arrival cds on back, 19 MAI 92. 32,850 were printed.

Used reply portions of the 4 kopek double card are very scarce.

Returned from British Guiana



Returned from Georgetown, British Guiana to Björnberg, Jan 20, 1906.

Returned from Sweden



Returned from Stockholm to to Åbo, 14.12.03.

7 kopeks was the proper postage for a lettercard sent domestically, or within the Russian Empire.



Tyrvys to Kuopio, 28. II. 09. with 1-III-02 receiving mark on front.



Lettercard from vacationing Russian nobleman, addressed in the Cyrillic style, with Helsinki harbor ship cancel. Helsinki transit and Lappeenranta arrival cancels of 15.VI.00.

During the optional period, 1891-1900, the Finnish Post never issued 20 or 25 penni lettercards, so the only available cards of this type were the 7 or 10 kopek ring types. 200,850 of the 7 kopek cards were printed.

Usage within the Russian Empire.



St. Petersburg, 20. VI. 07. to Uleåborg, backstamped.

The ring stamps and postal stationery were considered "Russian Imperial Postage" according to the decree of June 12, 1890, so although not sold at Russian post offices, they were valid franking on mail from Russia to Finland. The imprinted **Въ Финляндію** is "To Finland", providing routing information for the Russian postal clerks.



Moscow, for local delivery, backstamped 13-9-96. Example of usage entirely outside of Finland.

10 kopeks was the proper postage for a lettercard sent abroad.

3 kopek ring stamps added to meet the foreign letter rate.



Helsinki, 11. I. 05. to Upsala, Sweden. Backstamped 12. 2. 05.



Helsinki, 12. XII. 93. to Hamburg.  
Backstamped - St. Petersburg, 1. 12. 93. and Hamburg, 15. 12. 93.

Destination – Bosnia and Herzegovina

Russian Stamps of 1889-1906 Added as Additional Postage

20 kopeks was the proper postage for a registered lettercard sent abroad.



Two 7 kopek Russian stamps added to meet the foreign registered letter rate. Overfranked by one kopek.

Kuopio, 13. XII. 07, to Foca, Bosnia, backstamped 18-12-07.

This lettercard is addressed to Foca, Bosnia, Austria. However, At this time, Bosnia and Herzegovina was actually a province of Turkey, under Austro-Hungarian occupation. It became a province of Austria-Hungary in 1908.



3 kopek Russian definitive issue of 1889-1906 added to meet the foreign letter rate.



Helsinki, 3. V. 08. to Linköping, Sweden. Backstamped, Linköping, 6 5 08.



Helsinki, 12. III. 06. to Berlin. Backstamped 15. 3. 06.



"Postiljons Kupe",  
Postilji.k. H-P,

The H-P line ran from  
Helsinki to Pietari (St.  
Petersburg).

K.P.XP. No. 2,

No. 2 was the St.  
Petersburg to Helsinki  
line.



K.P.XP. No. 13,

No. 13 was the Viipuri  
to Joensuu line.



10 kopeks was the proper postage for a lettercard sent abroad.



Åbo to Karlsborg, Sweden, 6. IV. 01.



Nystad to Graz, Austria, 3. VI. 98. BS - St. Petersburg, 23. V. 98 (Julian calendar), and Graz, 6. 6. 98

Finland used the Gregorian calendar, while Russia and most of the rest of the Empire used the Julian. There was a 13 day difference between the two, resulting in Finland covers which passed through St. Petersburg receiving a transit cancel which pre-dated the Finnish one by 12 or 13 days.

During the optional period, 1891-1900, the Finnish Post never issued 20 or 25 penni lettercards, so the only available cards of this type were the 7 or 10 kopek Ring types. 100,850 of the 10 kopek cards were printed.

Finnish Ring Stamps Added as Additional Postage

20 kopeks was the proper postage for a registered lettercard sent abroad.



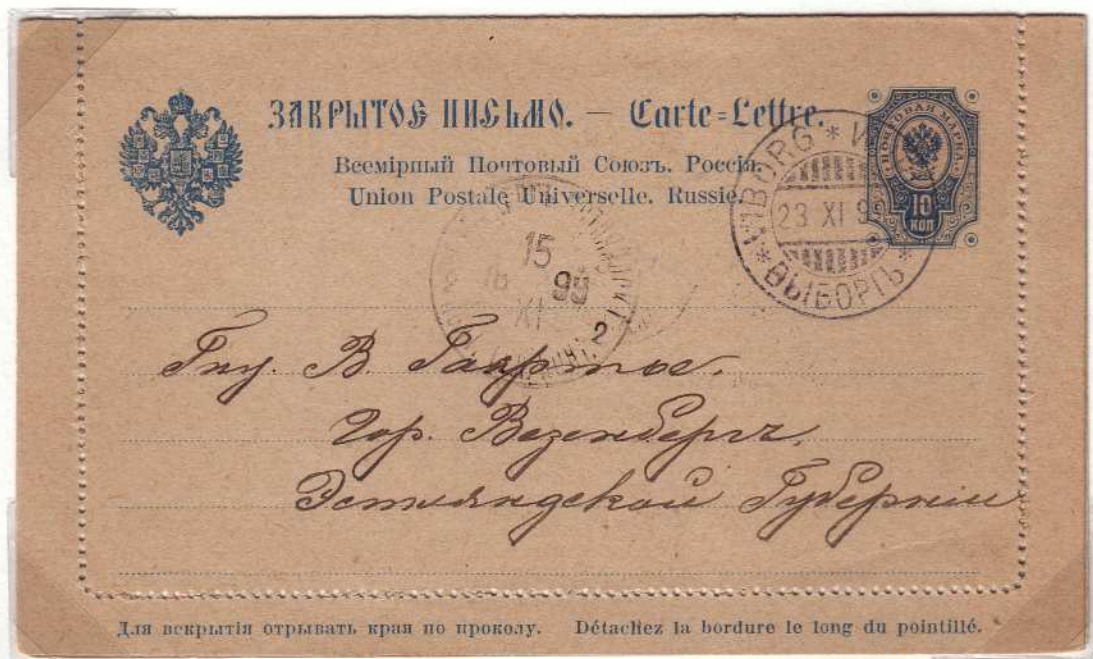
10 kopek Ring stamp added to meet the foreign registered letter rate.

Riihimaki. 8. III. 95. to Teplitz-Turn, Austria, backstamped 12-3-95.

Upfranked 10 kopek ring lettercards are very scarce, and only two registered ones have been reported.



Lempäälä, 15.X.95 to Riihimäki



Viborg, 23.XI.99, to Russia – backstamped 13.XI.99 (Julian calendar)

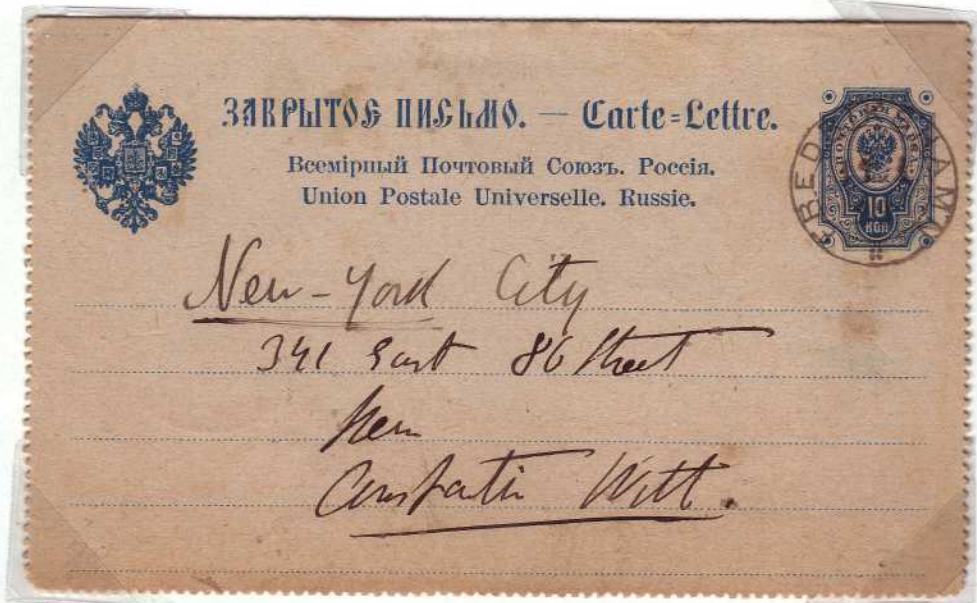
The habit of using stationery intended for foreign usage in domestic situations, such as a 10 kopek item to an inland or Empire destination occurred so frequently, that a number of postal historians believe that when the smaller post offices were out of stock of the lower values they were instructed to furnish the higher value at the lower cost. This meant that the kopek franking would still be used as opposed to penni franking at the proper rate.

England



Riihimäki, 18, II, 93 (Actually, 1894 as the Russian canceler was not yet in use in 1893, and the message is dated 18 Feb 94.), via St. Petersburg, 7.II.94, to London, Feb 22.

United States



Very early use – Fredrikshamn, 1.2.92, via St. Petersburg, 18. I. 92., to New York, BS - Feb. 26, 1892.

Common destinations, in addition to the Empire, are Sweden and Germany. All other destinations are elusive, with the fringes of Europe such as Portugal and Turkey, as well as South America, Asia and Oceania being considered rare.

7 Kopek Entire

Intended Usage

7 kopeks was the proper postage for a letter weighing 1 luoti or less sent domestically, or within the Russian Empire.



Small entire (145mm x 80mm), Helsinki, 3. XI. 96 to Åbo, Backstamped - 4. XI. 96. 161,000 of both sizes were printed.



Large entire (145mm x 120mm), Uleåborg to Helsinki, 6. X. 96. BS - Helsinki on the same date.

Usage within the Russian Empire



Small entire from Wiborg, cancelled 19. XI. 1892 with the 1888 "WIBORG FINLAND SUOMI" device, to Dorpat, Russia. BS - St. Petersburg and Dorpat. Beginning in 1893, these cancelling devices were phased out, and the tri-lingual Russian style postmarks which replaced them did not identify Finland as the country of origin.



Large entire, Åbo (Turku) to Vyksa, 24 III 97. BS - 15 MAR 1897 (Julian Calendar)